

NO BUILDERS.—STANDARDS are required for the erection of three STORMS in New Pitt-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of M. HILLY, 126, Pitt-street.

From the first to sixth day, red spots with dashed rings appear on the sides of the body. The spots are of both fore and hind legs; large and lively red, less acute and duller on the oostegites. Some of these patches have the area of the oostegite and the median line of the body, and form narrow groups.

As the young frequently are almost dead and most of those that survive are very weak, the parents are very attentive. Suppuration runs on favorably, but partially causes blindness. The young are very active and lively, but should any shock be sustained from cold water, sunburn, or mechanical irritation, a relapse quickly ensues, and death the inevitable consequence.

When gangrene rapidly sets in, the fry or starry will die. The parents are very attentive and try to remove the young from the water. In France, that it is the parents that are almost an impossible task, to burn or bury the percid carcasses as they fall.

The percid was fearfully imminent to me in March. If I saw a

[illegible]

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE.

Writing to the *Argus*, from Gieselon, on the 24th inst., W. W. Fowler gives the following particulars of the treatment of this complaint by the veterinarians of Vienna. He says:—

On the outbreak of "catarrhal affection of the lungs," the medicines which tend to reduce inflammation or the stimulation of the system are always employed. The ailing animals are placed in a clean, dry, airy state, and (after the depletive measures) have copious doses of salt and gum, or wormwood, three or four times a day. The food must be soft and must be well washed with warm water, and rubbed dry with cloths of straw. As soon as the bowels are relieved by inspiration better the quantity of salt is diminished. The diet is composed of rapeseed with elecampane powder and fennel, given in the dose recommended is some warm mucilaginous fluid. Good hay and clean water are given. The use of the above remedies, if continued for a few days after the subsiding of the lungs' has ceased, and the subsiding of the "putrid catarrhal fever" arise the diet should be more sparse, the digestion aided, and the skin excited by friction.

At the outbreak of "malignant catarrhal fever," especially if there is determination of blood to the head, bleeding is absolutely necessary. The body is kept cool by the application of strong lye, and poultices made of salt, vinegar, and cloths.

the head and neck. If constipation exists, injections of salt or soap and water must be given.

When the disease is in the third stage of the complaint are saltpetre, salt, and tartar-emetic. If the disease makes further progress, tonics are employed, and the sweet spirit of nitre especially recommended.

Good food is also given, such as opium, and rhubarb are the medicines pointed out.

Should typhoid symptoms be observed, camphor and balsamic medicines may be tried; but if "malignant typhus" be present, the patient will die in the third stage, hardly one animal in ten can be saved.

"In the first stage of the complaint the flesh of the animal is innocuous, at the beginning of the second stage the product of the disease is not allowed to kill and sell the flesh of beasts which are intended for the third stage of the malady." "The medical police of this country," says the writer, "do not consider the disease as a malignant external affection of the lungs contagious."

The "lung disease, combined with typhus," is looked upon as more formidable than the former, and that they appear to think it more dangerous than Bleeding early and full is most to be relied on; and in all cases a mixture of turpentine, laurel oil, strong Spanish flies, should be rubbed all along the spine.

The internal remedies pointed out here are, in the first stage, salt and camomile-tea, and mashes, with sulphur. Dejection of

some time ago, but that opinion does not now prevail. In the second stage of the complaint, camphor, musk and saffron, with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, must be used. Should an impure milk be taken, less powerful medicines must be substituted.

The sanitary measures adopted by the medical police in the case of the cattle on the farm is strictly enforced. The animals are examined, and all those animals that are found to be on the sick-list and kept apart. As this disease is supposed to be contagious, not only the herd in which the animal is found to be diseased, but all those that are in communication with the surrounding herds, are kept in isolation. The animals are not allowed to graze in the fields, &c. Instead of being driven out to graze the cattle are fed on the premises, and it has often been observed that the animals are not allowed to drink dry food always produces a good effect on the cattle.

"The sick cattle have their own attendants, who are not allowed to go near the other stalls; and a healthy animal is not allowed to drink out of a pail which has been used by one that is diseased. The carcasses of the cattle which die are buried in a deep pit, with straw upon which they have lain."

"If the cattle are put in a stall, and are kept a long time apart for a time. If the animal is found to be in a malignant form in any place, a cordon is drawn round it, which is not raised until six weeks from the time of the outbreak, and the greatest care is also taken to purify the stalls, &c."

Of the treatment of the "real murrain," the only recommendation given is to knock every animal on the head as soon as it is discovered to be affected. "If the Austroriparian murrain is not treated in this

have a number of cattle destroyed, in order to prevent the spread of a contagious disease, the proprietors receive remuneration from the State, at the rate of £5 a head; but the sum is not paid until the cattle are surreptitiously driven away and sold before the proprietors are aware that the murrain has made its appearance. The Government is not prepared to pay more than £5 a head, and does not report the loss of an animal finds it to be diseased with murrain, and the owner is liable to a fine of £4 for each offence. If he is convicted on discovery he only receives £5 as indemnification for the loss.

In the above account, which I have condensed as much as possible, there are some things which will so doubt appear strange to British notions of veterinary knowledge of the subject, that I must remember that our countrymen are not acquainted with the disease, and with the treatment of the disease, and that it is not empirical. On reading the history of this distemper, commencing about the middle of the last century, one cannot but be struck with the ignorance of the country gentlemen observing the little good that has been done by legislative enactments when they have been trusted to the discretion of the proprietors, and the little that was not until the middle of the last century, and devoted to the subject that any progress has been made. In isolated cases the destruction of the herd may have stayed its progress for a time, but it was not until the establishment of a veterinary schools that its murderous and fatal character was well alleviated.

It is to be hoped that legislative measures may be adopted here

community of this colony are directly and largely interested, and they have a splendid chance, now that public attention is aroused to the subject, of establishing a school of medicine whose researches and attention shall be devoted exclusively to the diseases of cattle and sheep. It is the great fault of such institutions at present that the diseases of the horse always take up the most prominent position, and the diseases of man as less useful as the servant of his need, while his hunter but left in their ailments to the brutality and ignorance of the village cow-leech. There ought to be no difficulty on the score of funds; cattle owners are among the most part, wealthy, and besides, as the raising of lands and the grazing of cattle" are "two perpetual and certain sources of riches and abundance," it would not be too much to seek for an endowment from the State.

SPECK AND SEATON REPORT.—Mr. A. S. Tompkins reported that the Farmers' association has been sold their "Banner" paper for \$1000, and that by telegram from Melbourne he learns that several fat cattle are wanted to be sent there, with a tendency upwards.—Wagon Hopper Express.

Spiced Dried Fruits, &c.

FIRTH and PAYTEN are instructed by the Importers to sell pure sucrose, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, **THIS DAY**, the 14th November, at 11 o'clock.

11 cases musical rindles, each 15 half-bones
1 ditto ditto ditto, containing 15 half-bones
10 ditto ditto ditto, each 10 bones
10 ditto dried plums, in jars, very choice, three sizes
8 ditto Jordan almonds
20 barrels Brazil nuts
50 ditto Sarcocolla ditto
10 cases best African bleached ginger
1 ditto vermillion, containing 50 boxes
40 barrels split peas.

Ferns at sale.

To close the Shipment.—Without Reserve.

Worthington and Robinson's Superior Aia, in glass
Ditto ditto, in wood
Bryan Bottled Beer.

FIRTH and PAYTEN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, on **TUESDAY**, the 14th November, at 11 o'clock.

Sound.

67 cases W. & R., such as 4 dozen, quartie sale
1 ditto ditto, ditto, 4 dozen ditto, all aged
5 ditto ditto, 7 ditto, pine 1, P. ale
1 ditto ditto, 7 ditto ditto, all above named.

With all fluids

5 bags-house No. 3, Worthington and Robinson's ale
30 cases Bryan's ale each 4 dozen.

Tenets, cash.

Clearing Sale.

40 Crates Earthenware, ex late arrivals.

Important to Earthenware, such as, China, Country, Shards, and others.

For Sale, by Public Auction, at the Stores of Mr. W. W. Buckland, Macquarie Place.

On **WEDNESDAY**, the 9th November, at 11 o'clock punctually.

FIRTH and PAYTEN have received instructions from the importer to submit to prospective buyers, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY**, the 15th November, at 11 o'clock, the following

The residue of his stock of earthenware, consisting of
Flouring and printed bowls and saucers
Fancy dinnerware
Ditto plates
Ditto tableware
Fisher's ditto ditto
Morley and Co.'s ditto ditto
Whiteware
Willow plates
Hippo wares
Printed flowing jugs
Ditto ditto bowls.
Term at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
154 Trunks, & La Hogra, &c.
Consisting of Ladies coloured and black Cambrus Boots,
Gent's Kid Top Boots, E.R., and other summer goods.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the
importers to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms,
on as early day, without reserve,
154 trunks of summer goods, as above.
Particulars in a future issue.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.
31 Trunks Reasonable Goods,
From the celebrated manufacturers, Johnson, Gillan,
and Co.

Now landing, ex British Merchant.
Without reserve.

PECK and FOTHERINGHAM have re-
ceived instructions from the Importers to sell
articles, at their Rooms, 809, George-street, THE

DAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 franks, consisting of—
Men's mangel calf galoshed S.E., riveted
Ditto kid ditto ditto, black buttons
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, black buttons
Women's black cashmere pumps
Ditto ditto ditto overlying boot pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, black bottoms
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, S.E.
Patent alpine pumps
Ditto ditto seamless alpine pumps,
Perme at sale.

For Auction Sale, **TUESDAY** Afternoon Next the 9th
instant, on Macnamara's Wharf,

Surplus Stores &c Carbon.

Flour
Oatmeal
Peanut
Flour
Eggs
Water Casks, &c.

PECK and FOTHERINGHAM have re-
ceived instructions to sell by auction, on Ma-

marmer's Wharf, on **TUESDAY AFTERNOON** next, the
 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
 Surplus stores ex Auction :—
 58 barrels flour
 19 ditto meal
 17 ditto split peas
 37 ditto bread
 6 bags Carolina rice
 37 jars lined tins
 16 boxes tins
 8 casks preserved meats
 9 ditto do
 18 tins preserved potatoes
 12 jars chloride lime and zinc, Collins' powder, &c.
 3 barrels sugar
 1 cask desiccated milk
 3 ditto preserved ditto
 Eggs, buckshot, bits
 Fire annihilators
 Lead piping, &c.

Also,
 Quantity of water casks.
 Terms, cash.
 Currents.
 Without reserve.

PECK and FOTHERINGHAM have re-
 ceived instructions from the importers to sell
 on **WEDNESDAY** next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock pre-
 cisely,
 80 carotels curants.
 Terms at sale.
 Pickled Salmon.

On account of whom it may concern.
 Ex Wmfred, Crockett, master, from Liverpool.
 Damaged.

PECK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by
 auction, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, on
 WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock pre-
 cisely,

7 casks pickled salmon.

Terms, cash.

Strapless Boxes
 Pickled Cabbage
 Oatmeal
 Black Pepper
 Suet, &c., &c.

PECK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by
 auction, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, on
 WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock pre-
 cisely,

7 casks oatmeal
 11 jars pickled cabbage

4 ditto pickles
16 cases pickled cabbage
3 bags mustard
1 ditto butter
Jars Cellin's powder
1 ditto chloride lime
3 casks salt
1 ditto chloride lime
1 ditto split peas
4 ditto meal
3 ditto preserved potatoes
8 swinging doors
7 size black copper
Tinware, coffee roaster, &c.
Terma, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex. Seal of Shashbury, W. Wallace, master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM have re-
ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at
their Rooms, 309, George-street, on **WEDNESDAY** next,
the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

11 cases J. T. Merion's red herrings, each 24, 2 doses
all slightly damaged
6 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
1 ditto Copland's 1 lb. tin, same, 6 doses, slightly ditto
1 ditto ditto 2 lbs. tin, same, 6 ditto
1 ditto J. T. Merion's bottled fruits, each 2 ditto
1 ditto Albert's quarter lb. sardines, ditto
1 ditto ditto half lb. ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

Spring Cart
Iron Wheelbarrow.

JOHNNIE G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank
Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, November
B, 1890, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An excellent spring cart
One iron wheelbarrow.
Terms at sale.

